

Mechanics Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKINGMAN, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Hymns for the People.

Labor.

BY OWEN G. WARREN.

It was no curse that said to Man,
"Labor thy lot shall be;
And with the sweat upon thy brow
Thy hand shall nourish thee."
All who obey this high behest
Blessings in it have found;
And health and wealth are gathered best,
By those who till the ground.

The human frame is scarcely made
Till toil develop form;
And health which is not won by work
Will hardly bide the storm.
Or hand or brain, with plow or pen,
May do God's will below;
But sloth will wither hand and brain,
And quench the spirit's glow.

Say not, thou lordly son of gold,
No need for thee to toil;
Say not there's nought to do, except
By serfs wed to the soil.
Are there not widowed hearts to cheer,
That pine in cold neglect;
And innocence to guide and guard,
And orphans to protect?

Are there not god-like intellects
Now crushed in slavish fear,
Thy hand, thy voice, thy pen could raise
To state of angels here?
Are there not shackled limbs to free—
Wild passions to reclaim—
Wild deserts and their wilder men
Than wildest beasts to tame?

A jarring and discordant world
To harmonize and bind
Together firm with iron bands,
'Till all be of one mind?
Are there not friends in human shape
That from the throne of Power,
Watch, aye, lest widowed Liberty
Reclaim her long lost dower?

Is not the task yet to be done
To banish Crime from earth,
By guiding and directing right,
Man from his very birth—
To scatter Art and Science wide,
And thus prepare the way
For that Millennium to come,
When Love and Truth shall sway?

Is there not haggard, starving Want,
That feeds itself with Crime,
And dread Miasm in foul abodes
That kills men ere their time?
Are there not wrongs that every day
The rich heap on the poor;
Who toil and starve that heartless men
May swell their golden store?

Then say not, there is nought to do—
Labor—'tis Heaven's command,
Each in his sphere and soon there were
No sorrow in the land.
Without that toil none can be great—
Without it none is good,
Or ever blameless and forgiven
Before his Maker stood.

Reading for the Million.

The Speech of Robert Emmet, Esq.

Delivered at the Sessions House, Dublin, on the 19th of September, 1803, before Lord Norbury, one of the Chief Judges of the King's Bench, and others, before whom he had been convicted of High Treason.

MY LORDS.—What have I to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced on me according to law? I have nothing to say which can alter your determination, nor that it will become me to say with any view to the mitigation of that sentence which you are here to pronounce, and I must abide by it. But I have that to say which interests me more than life, and which you have labored, (as was necessarily your office in the present circumstances of the oppressed country) to destroy—I have much to say why my reputation should be rescued from the load of false accusation and calumny which has been heaped upon it. I do not imagine that seated where you are, your minds can be so free from impurity as to receive the least impression from what I am going to utter. I have no hopes that I can anchor my character in the breast of a court constituted and trammelled as this is—I only wish, and it is the utmost I expect, that your lordships may suffer it to float down your memories untainted by the foul breath of prejudice, until it finds some more hospitable harbor to shelter it from the rude storm by which it is at this present buffeted. Were I only to suffer death after being adjudged guilty by your tribunal, I should now bow in silence, and meet the fate that awaits me without a murmur: but the sentence of the law which delivers me to the executioner, will, through the ministry of that law, labor in its own vindication, to consign my character to obliquity—for there must be guilt somewhere: whether in the sentence of the court, or in the catastrophe, posterity must determine. A man in my situation, my lords, has not only to encounter the difficulties of fortune, or the force of power over minds which it has corrupted or subjugated, but the difficulties of established prejudice:—the man dies, but his memory lives: that mine may not perish, that it may live in the respect of my countrymen, I seize upon this opportunity to vindicate myself from some of the charges alleged against me. When my spirit shall be wafted to a more friendly port—when my shade shall have joined the bands of those martyred heroes who have shed their blood on the scaffold and in the field, in defence of their country and of virtue, this is my hope; I wish that my memory and my name may animate those who survive me, while I look down with complacency on the destruction of that perfidious government, which upholds its domination by blasphemy of the most High—which displays its power over man as over the beasts of the forest—which sets man upon his brother, and lifts his hand in the name of God, against the throat of his fellow, who believes or doubts a little more or less than the government standard—a government which is steeled to barbarity by the cries of the orphans and the tears of the widows which it has made.

[Here Lord Norbury interrupted Mr. Emmet, saying, that the wicked enthusiasts who felt as he did, were not equal to the accomplishment of their wild designs.]

I appeal to the immaculate God—I swear by the throne of Heaven before which I must shortly appear—by the blood of the murdered Patriots who have gone before me, that my conduct has been, through all this peril, and through all my purposes, governed only by the convictions which I have uttered, and by no other view than that of their cure and the emancipation of my country from the super-human oppression under which she has so long and too patiently travelled; and

that I confidently and assuredly hope that wild and chimerical as it may appear, there is still union and strength in Ireland to accomplish the noblest enterprise. Of this I speak with the confidence in intimate knowledge, and with the consolation that appertains to that confidence. Think not, my lords, I say this for the petty gratification of giving you a transitory uneasiness; a man who never yet raised his voice to assert a lie, will not hazard his character with posterity by asserting a falsehood on a subject so important to his country, and on an occasion like this. Yes, my lords, a man who does not wish to have his epitaph written until his country is liberated, will not leave a weapon in the power of envy, nor a pretence to impeach the probity which he means to preserve even in the grave to which tyranny consigns him.

[Here he was again interrupted by the court.]

Again I say, that what I have spoken, was not intended for your lordships, whose situation I commiserate rather than envy—my expressions were for my countrymen; if there is a true Irishman present, let my last words cheer him in the hour of his affliction—

[He was again interrupted. Lord Norbury said he did not sit there to hear treason.]

I have always understood it to be the duty of a judge, when a prisoner has been convicted, to pronounce the sentence of the law; I have also understood that judges sometimes think it their duty to hear with patience, and to speak with humanity; to exhort the victim of the laws, and to offer with tender benignity his opinions of the motives by which he was actuated in the crime of which he had been adjudged guilty; that a judge has thought it his duty so to have done, I have no doubt; but where is the boasted freedom of your institutions—where is the vaunted impartiality, clemency, and mildness of your courts of justice, if an unfortunate prisoner, whom your policy, not your justice, is about to deliver into the hands of the executioner, is not suffered to explain his motives sincerely and truly, and to vindicate the principles by which he was actuated?

My lords, it may be a part of the system of angry justice, to bow a man's mind by humiliation to the purposed ignominy of the scaffold; but worse to me than the purposed shame, or the scaffold's terrors, would be the shame of such foul and unfounded imputations as have been laid against me in this court. You, my lord, are a judge, I am the supposed culprit; I am a man, you are a man also; by a revolution of power, we might change places, though we never could change characters; if I stand at the bar of this court, and dare not vindicate my character, what a farce is your justice? If I stand at this bar and dare not vindicate my character, how dare you cullminate it? Does the sentence of death which your unhallowed policy inflicts upon my body, also condemn my tongue to silence, and my reputation to reproach? Your executioner may abridge the period of my existence, but while I exist, I shall not forbear to vindicate my character and motives from your aspersions; and as a man to whom fame is dearer than life, I will make the last use of that life in doing justice to that reputation which is to live after me, and which is the only legacy I can leave to those I honor and love, and for whom I am proud to perish. As men, my lords, we must appear on the great day at one common tribunal, and it will then remain for the Searcher of all hearts to show a collective universe who was engaged in the most virtuous actions, or actuated by the purest motives—my country's oppressors or—

[Here he was interrupted and told to listen to the sentence of the law.]

My lord, shall a dying man be denied the legal privilege of exculpating himself, in the eyes of the community, of an undeserved reproach thrown upon him during his trial, by charging him with ambition, and

attempting to cast away for a paltry consideration the liberties of his country? Why did your lordship insult me? or rather why insult justice, in demanding of me why sentence of death should not be pronounced? I know, my lord, that form prescribes that you should ask the question, the form also presumes a right of answering! This no doubt may be dispensed with—and so might the whole ceremony of the trial, since sentence was already pronounced at the castle before your jury was impanelled; your lordships are but the priests of the oracle, and I submit to the sacrifice; but I insist on the whole of the forms.

[Here the court desired him to proceed.]

I am charged with being an emissary to France.—An emissary of France! And for what end? It is alleged that I wished to sell the independence of my country! And for what end? Was this the object of my ambition? No, I am no emissary; my ambition was to hold a place among the deliverers of my country; not in power, not in profit, but in the glory of the achievement! Sell my country's independence to France! And for what? a change of masters? No! but for ambition! O, my country, was it personal ambition that influenced me, had it been the soul of my ambition, could I not by my education and fortune, by the rank and consideration of my family, have placed myself among the proudest of your oppressors? My country was my idol; to it I sacrificed every selfish, every endearing sentiment, and for it, I now offer up my life. O God! No my lord; I acted as an Irishman determined on delivering my country from the yoke of a foreign and relentless tyranny, and from the more galling yoke of a domestic faction, its joint partner and perpetrator in paricide, whose reward is the ignominy of existing with an exterior of splendor and a consciousness of depravity. It was the wish of my heart to extricate my country from this doubly riveted despotism.

I wished to place her independence beyond the reach of any power on earth; I wished to exalt her to that proud station in the world which providence had destined her to fill.

Connection with France was indeed intended, but only so far as mutual interest would sanction or require. Were they to assume any authority inconsistent with the purest independence, it would be the signal for their destruction: we sought aid, and we sought it as we had assurances we should obtain it; as auxiliaries in war, and allies in peace.

Were the French to come as invaders or enemies, uninvited by the wishes of the people, I should oppose them to the utmost of my strength. Yes, my country, I should advise you to meet them on the beach, with a sword in one hand and a torch in the other; I would meet them with all the destructive fury of war: and I would animate you to immolate them in their boats, before they had contaminated the soil of my country. If they succeeded in landing, and if forced to retire before superior discipline, I would dispute every inch of ground, raze every house, burn every blade of grass, the last spot on which the hope of freedom should desert me, there would I hold, and the entrenchment of liberty should be my grave. What I could not do myself in my fall, I should leave as a last charge to my countrymen to accomplish; because I should feel conscious that life, and more than death, is dishonorable, when a foreign nation holds my country in subjection.

But it was not as an enemy that the succors of France were to land; I looked indeed for the assistance of France; I wished to prove to France and to the world, that Irishmen deserve to be assisted! That they were indignant to slavery, and ready to assert the independence and liberty of their country.

I wished to procure for my country the guarantee which Washington procured for America. To procure an aid, which would by its example be as important as its valor, disciplined, gallant, pregnant with science and with experience—allies who could perceive the good, and in our collision, polish the rough points of our character; they would come to us as strangers, and leave us as friends, after sharing in our perils and elevating our destiny. My objects were not to receive new task masters, but to expel old tyrants; these were my views, and these only became Irishmen. It was for these ends I sought aid from France, because France, even as an enemy could not be more implacable than the enemy already in the bosom of my country. [Here he was interrupted by the Court.]

I have been charged with that importance in the efforts to emancipate my country, as to be considered the key-stone of the combination of Irishmen, or, as your lord expressed it, "the life and blood of the conspiracy." You do honor me, overmuch. You have given to the subaltern all the credit of a superior.—There are men engaged in this conspiracy, who are not only superior to me, but even to your own conception of yourself, my lord; men, before the splendor of whose genius and virtues I should bow with re-

spectful deference, and who think themselves dishonored to be called your friend—who would not disgrace themselves by shaking your blood-stained hand—

[Here he was interrupted.]

What, my lord, shall you tell me, on the passage to that scaffold which that tyranny, of which you are only the intermediary executioner, has erected for my murder, that I am accountable for all the blood that has, and will be shed in this struggle of the oppressed against the oppressor—shall you tell me this, and must I be so very a slave as not to repel it. I, who fear not to approach the Omnipotent Judge to answer for the conduct of my whole life, am I to be appaled and falsified by a mere remnant of mortality here? By you too, who, if it were possible to collect all the innocent blood that you have shed in your unhallowed ministry, in one great reservoir, your lordship might swim in it.

[Here the judge interfered.]

Let no man dare, when I am dead, to charge me with dishonor; let no man attempt my memory by believing that I could have engaged in any cause but that of my country's liberty and independence; or that I could have become the pliant minion of power in the oppression at the miseries of my countrymen. The proclamation of the provisional government speaks for my views; no inference can be tortured from it to countenance barbarity or debasement at home, or subjection, or humiliation, or treachery from abroad; I would not have submitted to a foreign oppressor for the same reason that I would resist the domestic tyrant.—In the dignity of freedom I would have fought upon the threshold of my country, and its enemy should enter only by passing over my lifeless corpse. And am I, who lived but for my country, who have subjected myself to the dangers of the jealous and watchful oppressor, and now to the bondage of the grave, only to give my countrymen their rights, and my country her independence, to be loaded with calumny, and not suffered to resent it—No, God forbid!

If the spirits of the illustrious dead participate in the concerns and cares of those who were dear to them in this transitory life—O, ever dear and venerated shade of my departed father, look down with scrutiny upon the conduct of your suffering son; and see if I have, even for a moment, deviated from those principles of morality and patriotism which it was your care to instill into my youthful mind, and for which I am now to offer up my life.

My lords, you seem impatient for the sacrifice—the blood for which you thirst is not congealed by the artificial terrors which surround your victim, it circulates warmly and untroubled, through the channels which God created for nobler purposes, but which you are bent to destroy, for purposes so grievous that they cry to heaven. Be yet patient! I have but a few words more to say—I am going to my cold and silent grave: my lamp of life is nearly extinguished: my race is run—the grave opens to receive me, and I sink into its bosom! I have but one request to ask at my departure from this world; it is the charity of its silence! Let no man write my epitaph; for as no man who knows my motives dare now vindicate them, let not prejudice or ignorance asperse them. Let them and me repose in obscurity and peace, and my tomb remain uninscribed, until other times and other men can do justice to my character. When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written. I have done.

The Merchants' Ledger.

We clip the following from the *Morning Express* of this city. We are personally acquainted with both Messrs. PRATT & REQUA, and can assure our readers that they are both gentlemen, and their paper one of the utmost importance to the commercial community:

In Justice to Messrs. PRATT & REQUA, publishers of the Merchants' Ledger, we would state that a man called at our office yesterday, by the name of Stimpson, who is connected with the New York Day Book, and represented the Ledger to us as a FREE advertising sheet, containing only about two columns of reading matter, and that an agent was abroad endeavoring to get subscribers, by representing it to be the weekly of the "Day Book."

We have since obtained a copy of the Ledger, and find his statements WHOLLY FALSE—for instead of "two columns of reading matter," it contains twelve, including a searching review of all the markets of the week, prices current of Boston and New York, a Dry Good price current, a Bank Note list, and a full statement of all the important counterfeits of the day, which renders the paper invaluable to almost every merchant in the country.

We observe the subscription price for the Weekly is only "fifty cents a year, in advance," which, considering the importance of the matter given from week to week, makes the Ledger the cheapest paper in the United States. We recommend it to the patronage of our friends.

Workingmen's League, of the City of Troy.

The Workingmen of the city of Troy assembled at the Court House on Monday evening, Dec. 4th, to receive the report of the Ward Committees, when the following Preamble, Constitution and Address was read and unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE.

The workingmen of the city of Troy being deeply sensible that the time has arrived when a permanent organization is indispensable to their future well being, forming as they do a large, useful and respectable portion of this community, whose moral, social and political privileges should be second to none in this, our boasted Republic of Liberty and Equal Rights.

In order, therefore, sacredly to protect those interests and secure to ourselves a fair and equitable portion of Legislative representation, and promote the dissemination of those principles that have for their object the elevation of the industrial classes, we deem it a duty we owe to ourselves, our families and our fellow labourers to unite together in a permanent League—Union is strength. United we can bid defiance to the assaults of corrupting selfishness, secure impartial justice in the framing and administration of our laws, and assume that dignity our importance to the civilized world so justly entitles us.

In submitting the above Constitution and By-Laws for the consideration of this Convention, your Committee would beg to state, that they have given the various subjects all the attention the limited time and the duties of their respective stations would allow, and in conclusion beg to remark that the more they investigate the subject of organization and concert of action among the producing classes, the more sensibly they are impressed with its vital importance.

And they view this feeble effort as the corner stone of a building whose foundation will soon be permanently laid in every section of our beloved country, and whose broad and lofty superstructure will raise and embrace within its spacious walls all the industrial portion of the community and every benefactor of our race.

The area of our field of action is almost unlimited, and time alone will develop our resources and bring into operation those benign influences that will be looked upon with admiration and esteem by every true philanthropist.

It must be obvious to all, that as a primary step to the attainment of our true and elevated position in society, a just and equitable portion of representation in our local and National Councils is absolutely necessary.

We have a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in an equal ratio with the wealthiest of our land. Consequently, setting aside the minor consideration of dollars and cents, our interests are on an equal footing—therefore, we ought to be equally represented.

The formation of a society that has for its object the cultivation of those political and social relations that ought to subsist between the working classes, who must, of necessity, have an identity of interest, is the precursor of a glorious day, whose dawning we have long devoutly wished for.

And in order to cultivate those friendly relations so essential to our happiness and so necessary to the interests of the whole, we would recommend that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the practicability of renting a room in some central location, which shall be open to the working classes every evening during the week, under proper regulations; that the probable expenses of such an arrangement be ascertained and reported to this Convention at such time as they may choose to specify.

ARTICLE I.—This association shall be called the Workingmen's League, of the city of Troy.

ART. II.—The officers shall be a President, 2 Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, Financial Secretary, and 5 members from each Ward as an Executive Committee, to be elected semi-annually; the President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer and Secretaries to be chosen by separate ballots; the Executive Committee by a general ticket from each Ward, and a plurality of votes shall determine the election.

ART. III.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the League and of the Executive Committee, preserve order therein, and in case of an equal division of the members, give the casting vote. In the absence

of the President his duties shall be performed by the Senior Vice President present, and in case of the absence of all of them a President pro tem. shall be chosen by nomination.

ART. IV—The Recording Secretary shall be Secretary of the Executive Committee, as well as of the League; he shall keep a full and correct record of all meetings connected with the League.

ART. V—The Corresponding Secretary shall, under the direction of the Executive Committee, receive and answer all communications addressed to the League.

ART. VI—The Financial Secretary shall keep a faithful account of all receipts and disbursements of the League and send up the same at the expiration of his term of office: it shall also be his duty to assist the Recording Secretary when his services are required.

ART. VII—The Treasurer shall receive all dues and donations in money, pay all drafts upon him signed by the Financial Secretary and countersigned by the President, and keep a faithful record of his financial transactions, an abstract of which, with the necessary vouchers, he shall exhibit at the semi-annual meeting of the League, or oftener, if necessary. And for the faithful performance of the same he shall, if required, execute to the President in trust for the League, a bond, in such sum and with such sureties as the Executive Committee shall require.

ART. VIII—The President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer and Secretaries shall be members of the Executive Committee, with full powers to enact by-laws and conduct the affairs of the League. It shall meet on the first and third Monday evening of each month, for the transaction of the business of the League, and at the semi-annual meetings report its proceedings for the past term. It shall have full power to fill all vacancies that may occur in the Committee; but appointments made and by-laws enacted in pursuance of this article shall be submitted for concurrence at the next meeting of the League.

ART. IX—Any workingman may become a member of this League, by applying to one of the members of the Committee and conforming to its rules and regulations, and the payment of 6 cents per month to the Secretary of the Ward in which he resides.

ART. X—The President, or in his absence, the Senior Vice President, at the request of ten members of the Executive Committee, shall call a meeting of the League for the transaction of special business.

ART. XI—There shall be a semi-annual meeting of the members of this League on the third Tuesday in May, and on the third Tuesday in November, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Executive Committee and of the Treasurer, the election of officers and Ward Committees for the ensuing term, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented to them for the benefit of the League.

ART. XII—The Ward Committees shall be empowered to call meetings in their respective Wards and elect their own officers at such times and places as they may decide; but their proceedings shall, at all times, be subject to the control of the Executive Committee.

ART. XIII—All monies received by the Secretaries of the League, or Secretaries of the Wards, as funds of the League, shall be paid over to the Treasurer as soon as practicable.

ART. XIV—The Ward Secretaries shall keep a correct list of all members in their respective Wards and furnish the Recording Secretary with the same when called for.

ART. XV—No person but a workingman of good standing will be allowed to hold any office in the League.

ART. XVI—This Constitution shall not be altered or amended except at a regular meeting of the League, and only then by a two-third vote, public notice having been given of the proposed alteration two weeks previous to calling the meeting.

Your Committee considered they would be promoting the interests of the League by increasing the Ward Committees from 3 to 5. The Wards they represent and their names are—

First Ward—W. A. Shaw, A. Mooney, J. J. Shibley, J. Coon and J. McBride.

Second Ward—D. H. Wellington, J. J. Jarest, E. H. Smith, L. Stone, John Ash.

Third Ward—J. S. Washburn, H. T. Hyde, A. Thayer, D. M. Sickle, J. J. Woodworth.

Fourth Ward—R. Green, J. D. Green, B. Babcock, S. D. Bonus, J. A. Gifford.

Fifth Ward—J. G. Woodruff, G. Hallane, S. D. M. Bennett, S. Buck, F. Dummells.

Sixth Ward—P. Hogle, Thos. Carlin, A. B. Levaque, Thos. Osgood, W. Bennett.

Seventh Ward—J. W. Malone, A. Hall, W. Smith, C. Rogers, Geo. Hockett.

Eighth Ward—E. G. Wellington, M. Upham, H. H. Page, C. Brownell, G. T. Buffingham.

We would also respectfully recommend that the following persons be considered the legal officers of this Association until our next semi-annual meeting:

AARON HALL, President.

THOS. OSGOOD and CHARLES BURNS V. Prest's.

J. J. SHIBLEY, Treasurer.

GEORGE HOCKETT, Recording Secretary.

J. S. WASHBURN, Corresponding Secretary.

J. G. WOODRUFF, Financial Secretary.

After which Mr. J. A. Canoll, of Albany, arose and addressed the meeting in an able and lucid manner, showing most conclusively that union among the Producing classes was absolutely necessary, and the only means that could be adopted as a primary step, to the attainment of their just and legitimate rights.

Mr. Jas. Kilbourn then arose, and in his very able and energetic manner, portrayed the many wrongs inflicted upon the working part of community, and recommended most strenuously the organizing of the workingmen to protect their rights, and necessity of their acquiring useful knowledge, so that they be enabled to preserve them.

Mr. J. Tanner, of Albany, being called for arose and expressed his readiness at all times to advocate the cause of Labor, but on this occasion would decline the pleasure of addressing the meeting in favor of Mr. Burrows, of Rochester. Mr. B. came forward and advocated the Ten Hour Bill, and also reviewed some of the evils arising from the due bill system, store pay, &c.

Geo. Hockett offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be presented to J. A. Canoll and J. Kilbourn, of Albany; also Mr. Burrows of Rochester, for their able and eloquent addresses in the cause of the workingman and the rights of labor.

Resolved, That should any member of this League become unable to support his family, either through sickness or any other unavoidable cause, his case be taken into consideration by the committee of the ward in which he resides, so that his necessities may be relieved either by donation or otherwise, as the means of the League may admit.

P. Hogle offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the ward committees be instructed to perfect their ward organizations as soon as possible, and furnish the Recording Secretary of the League with the names of their officers and members as early as convenient.

Mr. C. Brownell then offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the public schools of this city are entirely insufficient to educate the rising generation in such a manner as they have a right to expect, or such as would be the interest of our community to promote; and that we earnestly request our Common Council to take measures to increase the number of those institutions as soon as practicable.

Geo. Hockett offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Mechanic's Advocate, and that the Mechanic's Advocate be adopted as the organ of the League. Also in the papers of this city, the West Troy Advocate, the National Reformer, of Rochester, Young America and Harbinger of New York, and all papers in favor of the elevation of labor.

AARON HALL, President.

GEORGE HOCKETT, Secretary.

The Ten Hour System.

Like all measures for the improvement of the condition of the working man, the ten hour system is destined to prove a lasting blessing, not only to the class for which it is partially designed, but to society in general. The mental elevation of any one class is sure to reflect light and improvement upon others, and in spite of the complaints of capitalists, that they are to suffer by the new system, we are sure that they, as well as others, will reap advantage from it. What they lose in the amount of time given to their work is more than compensated by the style of the work, arising from the rest and strength gained by the workmen during the leisure which the ten hour system affords. The capital-

ists are benefited too by the improved mental and moral condition of those who are in their employment, and each of these workmen are enabled by his mental improvement to be of service to a certain number of his associates. Is it not far better for the capitalist to have his work well done, by intelligent and honest men, than to have it slighted by workmen who have no leisure for mental cultivation, and who are constantly suffering in mind and body from a great confinement and labor?

But our object is not to argue the question of the justice of the ten hour labor system. It needs no argument, and the Adv. has too long held a position of a friend of the laboring classes, to require a long-dissertation upon the subject now. We are now, and have ever been convinced, that justice demands that the workmen should not be subjected to too much confinement and labor; but that by restricting the time he is required to work, the whole community will be indirectly benefited. The chief object, however, that we have in referring to the matter here, is to caution those who are most interested in it, the workingmen themselves, against suffering this important matter to be improperly used, and made a curse instead of a blessing to them and the community in general. No men are so well qualified to induce capitalists to adopt this system as the workingmen themselves. They know their rights and know how much labor they are able to perform with justice to themselves and their employers; and it is far better that they should assert their rights and urge capitalists to recognize them, than that they should be entrusted to the care of spouting politicians, whose ideas of "labor" have been picked up in the service of politics, and who, probably, find that ten hours a day is as much as they can safely give to the service of their great master, Party. They, however, are willing to work even longer than that, provided they get their pay—their share of the political spoils.

Let the workingman be cautious of submitting his dearest rights to the keeping of such men as are now parading their sympathy, for an ass, whom they will not notice except for the purpose of making political capital. The rights of the laboring classes are not greater now than they have ever been, but a tremendous outcry is made by the political leaders who have taken up the subject, as if they had made a great discovery, and that the injustice done to the working classes must be redressed. It is true, they have just made the discovery, and at a very convenient time for them—just on the eve of an important election, upon the result of which all their hopes of political elevation may depend. We venture to say, that not a word would have been said about the ten hour system or any other measure of reform, by the noisy blusterers who have now taken up the theme, if it had not been with the hope of securing the votes of the working classes for their favorite candidates.

Some of those who are attempting to show themselves the exclusive friends of the workingman, have tried the same game before; and have induced the public for a time to believe that they were sincere; but when, upon the strength of that belief, they have been raised to legislative stations, they have basely betrayed the workingman, and abandoned the cause which alone raised them to office. We have no confidence that they will be more honest now. They may traverse the country, make speeches at meetings in and out of the city, or adopt other means for persuading men that they are sincere, but we are confident that all this zeal will cool off amazingly when the election is over, and the votes of the workingmen are cast for or against their favorite ticket. Let the workingman place no trust in the loud cries of those pretended sympathizers. They knew nothing of the rights of labor, beyond their importance in political contests. When these are pending, they are zealous friends of the workingman, but when they are over, their "sympathies" are transferred to some other cause.

Let the workingmen take this matter out of the hands of politicians. They will ruin the prospect of securing them in their rights, and will abandon the cause the moment their selfish objects are accomplished. We speak as workingmen—having done what we could, in a quiet way, to promote the interest of that class.—Having been associated with the Trade Union and workingmen's movement, we have the facts, and could tell a tale which would, (if that were possible) raise a blush of shame upon the cheeks of those who are now, with so much pretended zeal, declaring against Capital, and in favor of the ten hour bill. Let the workingmen mark well all who are now assuming so much interest in their cause, and watch how long they will remain true. Let them too, undertake the management of this question themselves, and without making it a hobby for politicians to ride; let them insist upon their rights, in a firm but orderly manner. By this course, and this alone, their grievances are to be redressed.—

Mechanic's Advocate.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1848.

One Dollar per Annum, in Advance.



The Mechanic's Advocate.

THIRD VOLUME.

The MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE will be published weekly, as heretofore, at ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Each number will contain a vast amount of interesting matter, among which may be enumerated, a List of American Patents, as issued from the Patent Office—notice of Scientific and Mechanical Progress—new inventions—news of the week, &c.

We intend to make our paper the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, in its widest and most legitimate sense, to deal in an earnest and business like manner with the Claims of Industry. All human interests, combining human endeavors and social growth, require organizing, and LABOR, the grandest of all human interests, requires it now. But how is this to be attempted? Take this question deeply to heart, and answer: May we not all do something? The Mechanic's Advocate will at least contribute its quota by opening freely its pages to all those who will seek to aid in the solution of this mighty problem.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum, invariably in advance. No agent is authorized to vary from these terms. Address, JOHN TANNER, No. 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.

Please be particular in sending in subscriptions to write the name, county and state, in as legible a manner as possible.

All District Protectors are authorized agents for this paper. Also Editors and Postmasters.

Postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing notices of non-receptions, removals, and on all other post office business.

The next number of our paper completes the second volume. We hope all our old subscribers who wish the paper another year, will forward their names the coming week so that we may know how large an edition will be needed. Those who feel an interest in the paper, are earnestly requested to do what they can to increase its circulation.

AN OFFER.—Our agents frequently write us, that objections are urged against our paper because we publish advertisements. Now friends, a word with you. The Advocate has never yet been able to support itself without advertisements; but if each of our present patrons will send another subscriber, (with a renewal of their own subscription, no very difficult matter we imagine,) we will never publish another advertisement in our columns. Is this a fair offer?

Several articles crowded out.

Expenses of Government.

We do not know that there are any departments of our Federal Government that are not conducted most extravagantly. If the principle of decent economy is recognized in any of them, we confess our total ignorance of the rare and interesting fact.

Why is this? Why must all manner of patriots and lovers of their "dear country" who attain to office and its emoluments, straightway become spendthrifts of Uncle Samuel's substance, and deep and thoughtless divers into the easy old gentleman's strong box? Why, the moment their fingers clutch upon government pay, must they forget patriotism, prudence, care, and a respectful regard for reasonable economy, and plunge into all manner of extravagancies, if not down right peculations, and sly "pickings and stealings," under the convenient designation of "extras" and "sundries?"

Somebody please to sit right down and answer these queries satisfactorily! and having done so, straightway accomplish the equally practicable feat of carrying them selves up a ladder by the tips of their shirt collars, or jumping down their own throats to improve their digestion or dodge a bailiff.

Our public officers seem to look upon the Government they are sworn to serve faithfully, as a great, fat, overgrown goose, whom to pluck without stint or measure, is not only a privilege, but a positive mercy! and the mischief of it all is, there seem to be none possessed of nerve or resolution enough to preserve the poor thing from a clean picking. The People, who are most interested in economy and the proper restriction of the national expenditures, should instruct their Representatives in Congress to effect the much needed and long demanded financial Reform. But this they neglect to do, and their servants are too indolent or too lenient to effect the work unprompted by their masters; and the primary reason is just this:—to effect such a work they must, as a first step in the business, cut down their own pay and mileage!

The work of Reform must be effected by Congress, if it is ever effected at all; but Congress will never undertake the work until the voice of the People has been heard, from Maine to Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Sabine, demanding it. Then it will be effected.

It is the duty of the Press, therefore, which is the agent of the People—their voice, promulgating to their servants the fiat of their will—to speak out loudly and promptly in this matter, and demand a thorough Reform of national expenditures.

Before this number of our paper shall reach the majority of our readers, Congress will again be in session. The time is therefore a favorable one to urge agitation of this business. We hope our cotemporaries of the independent press will speak out, boldly and speedily, and cry out for

Reduction of the pay of the members of Congress from \$8 to \$5 per day:

Reduction of real mileage 100 per cent, and the abolition of constructive or ideal mileage, whereby members are paid 20 cts per mile for hundreds and thousands of miles which they are supposed to travel while sitting in their rooms at Washington, or lounging about the Hotels of Pennsylvania Avenue:

Reduction of all the salaries of Cabinet Officers, and their Chief Clerks, Ministers to Foreign Courts, the higher officers of the Army and Navy, &c., &c:

Reduction of the compensation of the whole tribe of Government Agents, Commissioners, Special Ambassadors, &c:

Reduction of Letter and Newspaper Postage to what is fair, just and needed:

Abolition of the Franking Privilege, and a special provision for the payment of the postage of members of Congress.

Bring about these great and needed reductions,—as just too as they are great and needful—and the expenditures of our national administration will be reduced

millions of dollars per annum in times of peace, and tens of millions in times of war.

Give all our public officers, of every grade, pay enough, is our motto. We would not be niggardly to any of them. But they receive too much, now; and it is about as bad to be extravagant as it is to be stingy. The expenses of our Government are unduly increasing every year, and are now most alarmingly great. The Secretary of the Treasury has made out his estimate of expenditures and appropriations for the use of Congress, as follows:—

To make up deficiencies to Jan., 1849	\$10,287,385
Year ending Jan., 1850,.....	33,213,152
Various extras for do.	3,957,197

\$47,457,684

This is the sum total, according to present estimates, of the modest and moderate wants of Monsieur Sec'y WALKER! In these estimates the expenses of the Civil List figure largely—nearly \$12,000,000! Too large by half. Down with all this exorbitant extravagance! say we. Pay our servants reasonably, and in the proportion that other toilers are paid for their harder labors and greater sacrifices of time, strength, health and comforts. Reform is the order of the day. There is no good reason in the wide world why a man who says *aye* and *nay* now and then, signs his name to Reports of Committees when called upon to do so, wastes the time and means of the country in windy speeches and political harrangues to Buncombe, and enjoys the *otium cum dig*, and blushing honors of an M. C., should receive \$56 per week as his pay, and 20 cts. per mile for all the actual or supposed traveling he does, while the Mechanic is glad to toil unceasingly in all useful labors for \$7 or \$8 per week, and the Editor clothes his family and salts his porridge with promises to pay.

Up and at them, then, good friends! Let's have some real Reform in all this matter, if possible.

A Relief Institution.

Rev. Dr. Potter, of this city, in the course of a sermon preached upon a recent Sabbath, urged the necessity of prompt measures for the alleviation of the condition of the poor and recommended the formation of a society or institution on a plan which we regard as entitled alike to consideration and adoption. Details were not given, and we must be content with a mere notice of the brief outlines presented. Making memory our note-book (the only species of note book with which we were furnished at the time.) The Rev. gentleman suggested an association, which shall establish an agency in a central section of our city, the poor and afflicted having access to such agency or depot, at all seasons of the day; an agent or overseer to be appointed to remain there, and whose duty it shall be to attend to such applications for assistance as shall be received; said institution to be so arranged as to include among its objects, the dispensing of employment, and moral and religious instruction.

This system is, probably in its details, susceptible of amendment. Thus, the more expeditious alleviation of distress might dictate the establishment of two, three or four offices of such character, due relations being observed, in their distributions to the various sections and the intervening spaces. The same necessity might dictate that access and resort should be had during the hours of night that so wearily pass the victim of disease and alternately torment with horrid fears and agonizing apprehensions the careworn but, too often, unassisting friends of the afflicted.

Sundry propositions might be suggested, that are auxiliary to, without being alterations of, the original plan. In contemplating an organization upon such a basis numerous plans are suggested to our mind as judiciously calculated to promote the power of its prosperity and the prosperity of its power. Indeed, it is by no means difficult to conceive propositions whose

9, 1849 be regarded as highly adapted to the attention of its advantages and as conducive to the greater beneficence of its bearing. Ofttimes it occurs that the home of penury becomes, with fearful speed, the abode of disease. The victim of a remorseless poverty, awakened amid the general silence and darkness of midnight, finds upon him a more cruel and terrible foe—against which to struggle, or beneath which to pine. The family are awakened—can they afford assistance? Alas! what aid can be extended by those pale hands, all trembling in terror. What plan of relief can be devised by that mind distressed—all torn in its anguish? A physician—and whom? must be called. Resort must be had to that individual known as the *Ward Physician*, and if, through the loving and liberal policy of a Common Council, it occurs that the salary of that officer has been so reduced, that he, actuated by sentiments equally merciful and magnanimous—equally honorable and humane, has vacated his position, what must be done with the pained and panting victim? Leave him to languishing to agony—to death! Nay—start not, reader. Too many will only shrink from the scene as they recognize its reality.

But, even though such an officer be duly provided by the authorities, sundry difficulties and disadvantages must frequently result from an application, or attempted application, thereto. That it rarely occurs such an individual is particularly skilful or experienced in his profession, is a truth not to be more denied than lamented. In addition to which, absence from town, (for the law, we think, makes no prohibition of their absence) or attention to previous calls and cases, may deter him from that speedy attention to the afflicted which the character of his affliction may require. And (needlessly, perhaps) to prolong the subject, the frequent succession of change in the office may preclude from the messenger, the possibility of speedy access to its occupant.

This evil of the poor (and an appalling evil it certainly is,) might, by the formation of such an institution, be visited with speed and effectual annihilation. Let a list of those physicians who have signified their willingness to attend those of the poor who are incompetent to return compensation, be prepared, and preserved at the agency, and when an agent, Superintendent, or any individual connected with the institution becomes acquainted with a case of disease, or, when any messenger for aid arrives, at whatsoever hour, let immediate notice be transmitted to one or more of the physicians, who may have volunteered their services.

Another frequent cause of the aggravated and prolonged suffering—indeed a cause which frequently denies the final restoration to health—of the afflicted poor, is the want of an efficient and proper nurse. This evil, also, is susceptible of remedy—similar to the foregoing.

Should the oriental plague which threatens the invasion of our western shores, and which has so far progressed in its career of desolation and of death, be ushered with its attendant terrors and trials among our people—an event whose probability appeals to our serious attention—the salutary influence of the proposed institution would be the more extensively developed, and the beneficial results of acquiescence in the above suggestions might be the more amply demonstrated.

The practicability of this scheme is indisputable.—The philanthropy of its exercise and the necessity of its adoption are equally obvious. *Shall it, then, be adopted?* This is the great, the vital question—in reference to which all further action and discussion should be directed. The consideration of the matter, in its other aspects and bearings, may be reasonably regarded as inexpedient and unnecessary.

Sad will it be for the character of our Capital city—sad, not merely for its honor, but its happiness, if this plan of practical philanthropy, with its happy combi-

nation of beauty and benevolence—be permitted to droop, decay and die. We feel that, in relation to this theme, our citizens require an eloquent, elaborate or animated appeal. Surely, they remember that the tears of sorrow flow amid the fairest forms of their substantial splendor. They remember that misery, in keenest aspect, dwells amid the magnificence of their possessions. They remember that penury, in tribulation and in torment writhes amid the boasted images of their pride and power. Aye, rather than admit the probable futility of a proper plan for the relief of the poor—the benighted poor—will we believe that not a living sprig of honor or humanity lingers amid the social solitudes of their souls; rather will we believe that no animated sparks of sympathy or shame can be struck from their steeled and senseless hearts—aye, that they have all “gone out in the terrible darkness” of avarice, and cruelty, and sin!

To the Rev. gentleman who has so laudably given the first signal of charitable action, but one word need be addressed—**PERSEVERE**. The consciousness of a soul, ever and proverbially susceptible to the earliest emotions of duty and benevolence devoted with its mighty energies, to the fulfilment of this philanthropic purpose, will stimulate others to the more efficient and energetic action.

Personally, we acknowledge peculiar interest in the success of this plan, and as it is eminently embraced within the scope of our journal, we shall be gratified with subsequent opportunities for the agitation of the matter. God speed it! ††

Condition of Labor in Albany.

We have made many inquiries during the past week in regard to prices paid for labor in this City. During our rambles round we have been made acquainted with some facts that to us appeared perfectly astounding, in fact we could not have believed some of the statements had they come from any other source than from those whom we obtained our information. We were told by a Carpenter and Joiner, and one whose word can not be doubted, that men were working at his business for seventy-five cents per day. The same may be said of many other trades. This may be partly owing to the immense influx of workmen since the great fire; but whatever the causes may be, we know what the effects are. We would therefore caution our friends at a distance against coming to Albany in search of employment. Hundreds are now roving about our streets in search of work enough to pay their board, being unable to raise funds enough to get out of the city.

From Noah's Weekly Messenger.

NEWELL'S NEW BANK LOCK.—Many of the most scientific mechanics in this country and abroad, have been vying with each other for years, in endeavoring to construct a lock sufficiently strong and ingenious to counteract the various and skillful efforts of burglars. Many had attained to what was then deemed to be the desideratum of locksmiths, whereby the wealth and valuable documents of moneyed corporations and individuals could be deposited in perfect safety. As often, however, as they were tested, their inventions were frustrated by the application of superior skill, or by some defect in the construction of the lock itself; defects which time and science could alone remove.—The long experience and close application of Mr. Robert Newell, of the firm of Day & Newell, Bank Lock Manufacturers, 589 Broadway, has been rewarded by the discovery of a complete Bank Lock so changeable in its parts, so unique in its workmanship, and so peculiarly constructed, as to baffle the skill of the maker himself, in any attempts to pick or open it. The inventor declares it to be not only the most secure, but the most changeable lock ever offered. He challenges the world to produce its superior in respect to safety, and courts the strictest investigation of its merits. In this declaration, we feel that he is fully borne out by

the admirable manner in which he has contrived to combine strength, solidity, and secrecy.

The most consummate skill in mechanics could not, in our opinion, produce its superior. Upon close inspection, it will be found to be capable of millions of changes, the key likewise being at all times most admirably adapted to it; thus enabling the owner to possess himself of a different lock at any moment. The peculiarities of this most ingenious piece of mechanism, are only to be acquired after a long and close scrutiny. On opening it, two distinct and separate chambers present themselves, surrounded on all sides by solid steel walls, in one of which are situated the tumblers. These are again separated from the actional parts of the lock. Above and below are powerful springs acting diametrically opposite to each other, wherein the most nice mechanical skill is exemplified. The thickness of a piece of bank paper introduced would destroy the harmony of the whole, and completely destroy its power of acting.

On examining the front chamber from without, a plain, open surface presents itself. The application of phosphorus will elicit nothing more. Reflection from a lens or glass will be defeated, by the fact, that the actional parts of the lock, the slides, followers, etc., are entirely obscured. Impressions of the key may be taken in wax or putty, and defeated by the removal of a single bit, forming a new lock, susceptible again of changes ad infinitum. A more effectual barrier to burglars and picklocks was never before offered to the world; for, in it the elements of taste, strength, skill, and science, are displayed in an eminent degree. We are inclined to think, that after due investigation of its merits, it will be pronounced the acme of perfection, and be generally adopted as the only sure and effectual safeguard ever offered. 103

List of Patents



Issued from the U. S. Patent Office,

For the week ending Nov. 14, 1848.

To Ellis and B. S. Buckley, of Roxbury, Mass., for improvement in Screw Jacks, Patented Nov. 14, 1848.

To Wm. Oldroyd, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, for improvement in Odometers. Patented Nov. 14, 1848.

To Wm. A. Comstock, of Providence, R. I., for improvements in the manufacture of Buckwheat Size. Patented Nov. 14, 1848.

To Wm. Beal, jr., of Lowell, Mass., for improvement in Mills for breaking and grinding. Patented Nov. 14, 1848.

To Francis X. Wurm, of Vienna, Austria, for improvement in Furnaces for Steam Boilers. Patented Nov. 14, 1848.

To C. B. Turner, of Buffalo, N. Y., for improvement in operating Brakes for Railroad Cars. Patented Nov. 14, 1848.

To Thomas D. Paine, of Smithfield, R. I., for improvement in Rotary Valve Wind Musical Instruments. Patented Nov. 14, 1848.

To Almond D. Fisk, of New York city, for improvement in Coffins. Patented Nov. 14, 1848.

To John Schley, of Columbus, Ga., for improvement in Roller Cotton Gins. Patented Nov. 14, 1848.

To Iram Brewster, of Stamford, N. Y., for improvement in Hill Side Ploughs. Patented Nov. 14, 1848.

To Welcome Whitaker, of Troy, N. Y., for improvement in Machines for Plaiting Shirts. Patented Nov. 14, 1848.

To James D. Page, of New York city, for improvement in Book Safes. Patented Nov. 14, 1848.

To Francis S. Pease, of Buffalo, N. Y., for improvement in Harvesting Machines. Patented Nov. 14, 1848.

To A. & H. Johnson, of New York city, for improvement in Filter Stop Cocks. Patented Nov. 14, 1848.

—We learn from our correspondent, “W. G.,” of Schenectady, that the member of Assembly from that county is pledged to support the Ten Hour Bill. Good!

Land Monopoly and Land Limitation.

The curse of *Land Monopoly* and the obvious blessings that naturally flow from the adoption of the just and equitable principle of *Land Limitation*, are forcibly illustrated in the following remarks of the editor of the Cleveland True Democrat:

It is a great curse to the Western Reserve that thousands upon thousands of acres of the best land are held by non-resident nabobs who got them for almost nothing, and now ask two prices for them. These lands have been enhanced in value by contiguous settlements and improvements, as roads, meeting-houses, school-houses, and good neighborhoods, at the same time that they have stood directly in the way of improvement.—It is safe to say that all other impediments met with in the settlement of this country have not equaled that of lands belonging to non-residents. Francis Granger is one of these land monopolists, and when he was pleading the cause of the south here the other day, we could not help but think that he and his family had injured this community more than all the generations of Grangers to come after him could repair, if they should be useful workmen, which is not likely. Francis Granger is an aristocrat—a landed aristocrat, and has been made so by land monopoly. But for that he would have been a working man and useful according to his gifts—that is to say, moderately so. Other aristocrats have been made in the same way, and thousands more will be made unless a speedy stop is put to this monopoly of God's free earth.

Had the principle of Land Limitation been made effective at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, who does not see that it would have resulted in unmistakable blessings to our country. The proud, useless aristocrats, who have subsisted, and do now subsist upon the toil and enterprise of Free Laborers, would themselves have been useful working members of society. The thousands of acres of wilderness, of which our own country furnishes an example, would have been converted into pleasant homes for freemen. Yea, the cause of free, pure, and high-reaching Democracy would have been greatly benefited thereby.

Who doubts the propriety—nay, the necessity—of Land Limitation? If any, then they are those who hope to build up fortunes by speculating in soil which is only known to them by the descriptions in their title-deeds, or those who, having eyes see not, and having ability for judging judge not.

There are but few right-minded men at the present day who will not heartily subscribe to these honest outspoken sentiments. The time is at hand when this important question is to be agitated and discussed to an extent little dreamed of by the cormorant crew of land speculators and monopolists. The whole tribe of Land Companies, Patrons, Reserve Proprietors, Francis Grangers, Government Domain Sharks and Acre Gamblers, are about to be spitted, basted and roasted. Before the hot fire of searching investigation into, and untiring discussion of, this whole question. It involves the fate of sacred rights, that have long been kept under the lock and key of soulless monopoly, and contracted by long-pursed speculators. The grand result will be the triumph of limitation, not only on Ohio's famous "Reserve," but wherever in our Union Land Lords and Acre Nabobs exist and have full sway. The interests of every individual, save these cancerous earth worms, demand the recognition and establishment of this principle. It is demanded also by our country at large, and by every principle of justice. Let all those who profess a clear title to an interest in the working out of this Reform, bestir themselves in its behalf, and the desirable result, so important to our Republic and millions of its most industrious and most valuable inhabitants, will be speedily and triumphantly effected.

Guiderland Centre, Dec. 3, 1848.

MR. TANNER.—You will please to stop my paper at the close of the year. The reason is I do not get them regular. J. E. ROE.

We are sorry to lose our friend Roe from our list of subscribers. He has journeyed with us ever since our paper was started, and we have no doubt he gives up the Advocate with regret; but we can assure him the fault is not ours. The paper has been regularly mailed from this office, every week, and the blame must be laid at other doors than ours.

Albright's Patent Fire-Proof Paint.

We were about to write a notice of this useful invention of Bro. ALBRIGHT, when the following communication came to hand,—as it is from a practical painter we presume it will have more weight with our readers than anything we might say:

BRO. TANNER.—Permit me through the columns of the *Advocate*, to notice a substance called *Fire-proof Paint*, invented and manufactured by JAMES M. ALBRIGHT, of Schenectady. Judging from what I have seen of it, and from the numerous experiments that have been made not only as to its durability, but also for its cheapness. It can be colored to almost any of the dark colors now in use, without affecting in the least its virtues. It is, in my opinion, far superior to Blake's in nature and durability. Please insert this testimony of one who has long been a painter. H. B.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1848.

BRO. TANNER.—Dear Sir.—I believe it to be my duty, as a member of our order, to warn the brethren, and in fact all Mechanics, against coming to this city with the expectation of employment at present, for that is next to an impossibility—the reports of employers to the contrary notwithstanding. And I would further warn the stove moulders to beware of a person calling himself an employer, who is now on east, and telling those who follow that branch of business, that he wants about 20 good hands, and that he thinks 100 or more could find employment in this city. The fact is that Mr. G**** never employed that number of moulders at one time during the period he has carried on business here, and now he is doing nothing! But it appears he has a great regard for certain workmen, when he stoops so low as to tell a direct lie to induce them to leave their homes to come to this city to wander about our streets without any hope of getting employment, for such I daily see who are without means of getting bread.

Yours Truly,

H. H. M.

Agents—Active and Efficient.

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Bro. H. BURROWS, of No. 2, Rochester, Traveling Agent and Corresponding Editor.
J. W. STULL, travelling agent.

R. H. PEASE, Lithographer, Engraver in wood, and publisher of Games, Alphabets, and Toy Books. Wholesale and retail in the greatest possible variety of Combs and Brushes, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Games, Toys, Juvenile Books, &c., in the TEMPLE OF FANCY, 210 Broadway, Albany. Thread and Needles, Worsteds, Canvases and Patterns, Brads, Floss, Twist, Chenille.

REGALIA.

Gold and Silver Trimmings, Gold and Silver Stars, Fringe, Bullion, &c. Regalia made to order at short notice and at the lowest prices.

Daniel H. Camp, Successor to Wm. Glad-DING, No. 80 South Pearl street. Sign and ornamental Painting, imitations of wood and marble, gilding, glazing, &c., &c. Graining, with all its different varieties, beautifully executed, promptly attended to, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. 77

Union Hall,

BY GEORGE KREUDER,

No. 15 Montgomery st., near the Railroad Depot.

ALBANY.

96

NO MONOPOLY—EVENING LINE.

Through without Landing.



The Steam Palace RIP VAN WINKLE, Sam'l Schuyler commander, will leave the New Steamboat Landing, Broadway, first street below Hamilton, Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. 75

MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE, and house-keeper's Emporium, No. 385 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city,) for the purpose of examining his unique collection, will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves the time will not be wholly lost. (22) E. VAN SCHAACK.

Registers for Protections always on hand made from the best materials and ruled according to the system now in use—at \$1.25 per Register. H. R. HOFFMAN, No. 71 State st. Albany.



O. L. MASON,



LIVERY KEEPER, adjoining the Dunham House, Cleveland, O. Also at Elyria, O. Horses and Carriages at all times in readiness to convey passengers from either of the above points. 97

Wood.—JAMES SCHUYLER, dealer in WOOD, constantly on hand first quality Hickory, Maple, Beech, Dock and Pine Wood. Yard 245, 247 & 249 South Pearl Street.



FULLER'S EX.

Up an Express Wagon for carrying light freight, &c. He will forward to Whitehall, Burlington, FULTON, by Virgil & Rice; he will forward to Lansingburgh, Watertown, Stillwater, Saratoga, Schaghticoke, Easton, Union Village, Sandy Hill, Glenn's Falls, Pittstown, Hoosack, Bennington, Brattleboro, Arlington, and Manchester. G. F. will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with punctuality and despatch. Orders left at COOKE'S News Office, 464 Broadway. 851f.

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Real Estate Agent.

Cor. Chapel and Steuben sts.

86mc3

ALBANY, N. Y.

INDIGESTION CURED!

Messrs. Burrows & Nellegar: Albany, Jan. 20, 1846. Gentleman—For a long time I have been troubled with an eruption on my face, and seeing your advertisement of Sarsaparilla, I thought I would give it a trial. I have used but one bottle, and find it to be all it represented. Being previously troubled with indigestion, I now find it entirely removed, and would recommend your fluid Sarsaparilla as an immediate relief for that disease. In fact, it acts as a charm with my constitution; as a purifier of the blood, it is without exception the best medicine I ever used.

Yours, &c.

JOHN SEXTON.

Sold wholesale and retail at MEDICAL HALL, cor. of South Pearl and Plain sts. at \$5 per doz. \$4 per half doz.

REGALIA:

At the Mammoth Variety Store,

ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia; also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c., &c., of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction. 1y22 E. VAN SCHAACK, 355 Broadway.

Standard Works for Libraries.—A large stock of Standard, Scientific and Literary Works, by foreign and American authors, for sale at remarkably low prices. E. H. BENDER, 76 State st. 85

Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.—H. W. Allen

would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 425 Broadway, a large assortment of reasonable and serviceable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner. Albany, September 18, 1847. 421f

First rate Boots and Shoes, of all

descriptions, at all prices, made by D. D. RAMSAY, 547 Broadway, Gentleman wishing to get a first rate article of either boots, shoes, or congress gaiters, in the latest and most fashionable style, at the same time neat and durable, should give him a call; one trial will be sufficient to convince them that he can get up an article as good as can be made at any other place in this city. D. D. R. would also state to those who will favor him with a call that he will do his best to give them FITS of the rarest kind. Women's buskins of his own manufacture warranted also; ladies gaiters of a superior quality.

Hercules Hillman, Formerly 614 Broadway, has removed his establishment to No. 24 Howard street; where repairing will be done on the most reasonable terms. Also, French calf boots made to order. 85mc6

H. C. Jones, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, MANUFACTURER of Combination Locks for Banks and Prisons, also Patent Padlocks for Railroad Cars, Switches, etc.

New York, Nov. 16, 1846.

On the 15th of last October, H. C. Jones, of Newark, New Jersey, at my request and the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury, put two of his Patent Combination Locks to the large Iron Safe, and one to one of the doors opening from the room of my office to the Hall of the Custom House. His written proposition, accepted by me provides that if either of said Locks should be picked or proved defective within thirty days, he should remove the same and receive no pay therefor. Soon after these Locks had been put in use, Mr. Newell, one of the firm of Day & Newell, Lock Makers in this city, Mr. Hobbs and N. Allen, their agents, so confidently represented to me that these Locks were defective and could be picked that I deemed it my duty to permit them to make the experiment. Mr. Newell and Mr. Hobbs made four or five experiments and examinations at different times during the thirty days, of several hours at a time. On Friday and Saturday of 13th and 14th instant, their operations continued from 10 A. M., until about 5 o'clock P. M., each day. All this was generally done under my personal observation.—The effort to pick the Lock was unsuccessful, and I deem it due to Mr. Jones to say that my confidence in his Locks remains undiminished. 3 WM. C. BOUCK, Asst. Treas. U. S.

Day & Newell, LOCK MANUFACTURERS, No. 563 Broadway, New York, where they keep constantly on hand every variety of Dwelling House Locks, such as rim, mortice, front door and sliding door locks, which are fitted up with silver plated, glass, mineral and porcelain furniture; also, Newell's Patent Parantopic Bank Lock, the greatest security for Banking purposes in the world.—The public are invited to examine this valuable invention, which challenges the world with all its skill and ingenuity, to pick it. 3

FRENCH VARIETY STORE,

635 BROADWAY.

THE subscriber takes this method to express his thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for their liberal patronage during the last few months, since he opened, and calls attention to the fact that he has still a large assortment of Wood and Willow Ware, and Fancy Articles, Toys and Perfumery; which he offers to sell at the lowest prices possible. Cheap for Cash, is the motto. 819 J. BERTRAND.

COAL! COAL! COAL! Lackawanna, Lehigh and Peach Mountain Coal, of various sizes for family use. Also Lackawanna and Lehigh Lump coal by the cargo or less quantity, for sale by JAMES SCHUYLER. No. 87 Bassett street, cor. Franklin 98

ARTHUR SMITH,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Tinware, Stoves, Furniture, Pipe, &c.,
No. 774 Broadway, next to the National Garden,
ALBANY.
N. B. All kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to. 98

AVERELL HOUSE,
(LATE AMERICAN)
Directly opposite the Railroad Depot,
UTICA, N. Y.

Charges reasonable. Good stable accommodations connected with the house. The attention of Mechanics and Tradesmen is respectfully solicited, as the Proprietor is determined his house shall combine all the comforts of Home, with all the luxuries of a First Class Hotel. Trusty porters constantly in attendance at the cars and packets. August, 1848. (85yl) J. CLAPP.

Albany Steam Dye Works.

GEO. LAYCOCK having been burnt out at the late disastrous fire, his old friends and the public generally, will find him fully prepared to meet and execute all orders in his line of business, at 17 Norton st.; and he respectfully solicits a share of the patronage heretofore bestowed so liberally upon the Dyers and Scourers of Albany. It is not necessary for him, in a long and winding and boasting advertisement, to brag of what he can accomplish in his business; and he certainly will not impose upon the credulity of his friends, by pretensions in words which he cannot sustain in practice. That he has facilities for Dyeing and Scouring in all its branches, and is competent to execute any and every order left with him, may be fully and fairly tested by trial; and that trial he cheerfully and fearlessly challenges, even though required to dye articles that others in the trade of New York and Albany have declined to attempt.

The subscriber's Dyeing and Finishing is done by steam. Silk, Cotton and Woolen Goods, Merinos, Bombazines, Satins, Alpaccas, De Lanes, &c., &c., dyed all colors. Shawls of all descriptions, dyed in a style of brilliancy, unapproachable by the trade. Kid gloves cleaned in the finest style. Grateful for the patronage extended to him, the subscriber solicits a continuance of the same, as the best incentive to renewed efforts for improvement, if improvement be possible in his trade.

P. S.—Ladies and Milliners can have their bonnets dyed Slate or Fancy Drab color. 95

Blank Book Manufactory. THE Subscriber having his store, is prepared to furnish Blank Books of every description, such as Bank and Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Up and Down Freight Books, Bill, Receipt, Note, Cash and Letter Books; Shipping Bills, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, &c. &c., at short notice and on the most favorable terms.

Also, a large stock of Blank Books kept constantly on hand. E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

Paper Hangings AND PAPER BOXES.—H. D. HARRIS, wholesale dealer in the above, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of every article that can be called for in the above line of business, and will sell at lower prices than can be found this side of New York. The best of workmen kept to hang our paper. 85

To the Ladies.—Ladies if you wish to be suited with Hair work, call at H. Bendall's Store, on the south-west corner of Pearl Street, opposite the Dundee Warehouse. You will find the best assortment in the city; his plain Frizzettes are not to be equalled for workmanship, and the same will defy scrutiny of the nicest observer to distinguish them from the natural parting of the hair, and he has also a large assortment of Fancy Goods viz: Bags, Purse, Steel Beads, Purse Hells, Worsted, Floss, &c. &c. N. B. is principal agent for Phalon's Hair Invigorator. 71yl

Cheap Millinery. No. 81 1-2 South Pearl Street, (opposite T. B. Rider's Tobacco Manufactory) Albany. The subscriber respectfully informs the Public that she has on hand an extensive assortment of Millinery suitable for the season, consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, French and American Flowers of all kinds, which will be sold at the most reasonable prices. Bonnets at all prices from \$2 to \$6. Bonnets Cleaned and Repaired to order. Cloak and Dress Making will also be attended to. By her experience and former success in the above business, Mrs. Clark hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. Times R. CLARK.

Fancy Bookbinding.—THE subscriber is prepared to execute binding of every description, (such as binding Periodicals, Novels, Music, Harper's Pictorial Bible, Shakespeare, England, &c.) in all the various styles of the art, and at prices at least as low as at any other establishment in the country. [85] E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

JAMES SCHUYLER,
Wholesale and retail dealer in

Flour, Grain, Feed, &c. &c.,
No. 87 Bassett st., cor. of Franklin, Albany. 99

New Furniture Ware House.—KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the subscribers has removed his Premium Chair Store to No. 288 River st., Troy, where he is constantly Manufacturing Curl maple and Fancy Chairs that are not to be beat for Beauty & Price; and has on hand an assortment of Cabinet Ware and Looking Glasses, also a Great Variety of Bedsteads, all of which he will sell Cheap for Cash. The subscribers will pack & ship Chairs for any part of the State or U. S., by sending an order with the Cash & directions. From \$12.00 to \$24.00 per dozen, and will warrant them to be made in the best manner and of the best materials. Troy, April 21, 1848. ROBERT GREEN.

Paper Hangings and Paper Boxes.

The subscriber having opened the store No. 32 Green st., since the last fire, will continue his business, with an entire new stock of Paper Hangings, Borders, Fireboards Plates, and Curtain Papers of the latest styles, direct from the Factory. His Paper Box Manufactory will go into operation immediately, and any orders in either of the above branches of his business, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. D. HARRIS, Jr.

Protection Regalia. The Subscriber is prepared to furnish at lowest prices and in the best style, the new Official and Members' Regalia for Protection. E. VAN SCHAAK, 385 Broadway, Albany.

The Elements Subjugated—THE WORLD CHALLENGED—COMPE-TITION DEFIED—COMPARISON SOLICITED: with that incomparable Salve, METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR, for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Cancers, Piles, &c. This inestimable Ointment is of so much value and importance, that no family should be without it, even for a single day, as it is asserted without fear of contradiction, the most certain cure for scalds and burns ever discovered. No burn or scald can happen, be the pain ever so excruciating, but instant relief is given to the sufferer; by the application of the ointment, the fire is quickly eradicated, and completely removed; and one of its most remarkable traits is, that it leaves not a trace of seam or scar, and that in so short a space of time as to be scarcely credited. The ointment is an efficacious remedy for all soreness and inflammation of the eyes, salt rheum, and all cutaneous eruptions, cuts and cancers, as all inflammation is immediately relieved by its application. It is also a never-failing remedy for frost bitten limbs, and its efficacy in the cure of Piles is most safe and certain.

Its almost miraculous cures can be attested by numerous persons in the cities of New York and Albany, and their vicinity, as may be seen by referring to the numerous certificates in the possession of the proprietors at their Depot, a few of which they can only give here for want of room, but refer the public to their pamphlet, which may be had gratuitously of all their agents, and at their store, No. 54 Beaver st.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT!—WONDERFUL CURE OF BURNS.
On the 4th instant, I, by accident, upset a kerosene lamp on myself, which took fire and burned my hands, arms and face most horribly; my hands and arms were literally burnt to a crisp. My wife in assisting to extinguish the flame, on me, caught her own clothes on fire, and burnt herself nearly as bad as I was. We immediately sent for a physician, who applied poultices, &c., the usual remedies, but to no purpose. The pain was so intense that it seemed impossible to endure it. I was unable to rest for two days and two nights. I had heard of "METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR" as a sure relief in such cases, and procured some of it, and after a single dressing the pain was removed in thirty minutes, and I was able to rest. In twelve days after using this salve, our burns were completely healed. I would strongly recommend every person, especially heads of families, to keep it in their houses, as we are all liable to get burnt or scalded. Albany, May 17, 1848.

HIRAM SPRUNG,
Residence No. 58 Schuyler street.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.

MOST ASTONISHING CURE ON RECORD.

Albany, 23d May, 1848.
Messrs. Perkins & Gardiner.—With feelings of most grateful satisfaction, I inform you of the situation of my infant son. When about three months old he was attacked with a disease, the nature or character of which we knew nothing. Believing it to be one of the many maladies to which infants are subject, some simple medicine was administered; but after a few days eruptions began to appear on his neck and face, which continued to spread until it had enveloped his entire head in one immense scab; he became perfectly blind and remained so for more than a month, and discharges of the most offensive character were literally poured from his ears, eyes, nose, and indeed from all parts of his face. While the disease was thus developing itself, physician after physician of very respectable character and standing were consulted. They pronounced it a very dangerous case of malignant scrofula; they each prescribed for him but without any visible effect, and gave it as their opinion that the child could not live much longer. The various Sarsaparilla and other popular medicines of the day were then tried, but with no better effect, the child became visibly worse, until at the end of three or four months we believed the case was utterly hopeless.

About that time a friend called to see me, and on being informed of the child's case and what had been done for him, he suggested a trial of your ANTI-BILIOUS AND ANTI-MERCURIAL SYRUP AND PILLS. Despairing of success and disgusted with quackery, I at first positively refused to have any thing more to do with nostrums of any kind, but from the confident manner and strong terms of commendation of your medicine, used by my friend, I was at last induced to make one more effort to save my child. I accordingly procured some of your medicine, and, incredible as it may appear, in four or five days the disease was visibly checked, and after using the medicine about three weeks, the scabs had healed and began to drop off, the discharge from his ears, &c., gradually ceased, his sight was restored, and now having used your medicine, and yours only, but about six weeks, I think I am warranted in saying my child is in a fair way of being permanently cured, and that I am justified in recommending it to all my friends and acquaintances, as there cannot be a doubt, that under Providence it has been the means of restoring my child to health.

GIDEON G. DYER.
Sworn before me this 26th day of May, 1848.
JOHN TAYLOR, Mayor of Albany.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.
PERKINS & GARDINER, Sole Proprietors.
Sold by all Druggists in the United States and Canada. 76

For the Million.—WATCHES in all the variety of equipments, Real Jewelry, Diamond, Ruby, Coral, Turquoise, Cameos, &c. Pure silver ware ten sets, cups, forks, spoons, gold chains. Burs periscope spectacles, gold pens, etc. For sale at the usual Wholesale Prices by the single article at No. 44 State st. the only opposition store in the line in this vicinity. The immense quantities manufactured, bought, and sold, at this establishment enables the Proprietors to hold out such extraordinary inducements, positively from 15 to 30 per cent below the usual prices elsewhere, and all warranted, as their goods are of the most reliable quality. Please take our Number, 44 State st. 70yl
HOOD & TOBEY, Albany.

Dunlap's Hotel, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, 135 Fulton Street, between Broadway and Nassau, New York, \$2 & \$3 50 per week. Three Shillings per night. 71yl

J. & F. Cornelius, GREENBUSH SAW MILL, Greenbush, N. Y.—J. & F. C. would respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, with promptness and despatch. Lumber sawed any length, from five to sixty feet. 84yl

Important to the Blind. DR. KNAPP, Oculist, at 496 Broadway, (nearly opposite Stanwix Hall) Albany, N. Y., attends exclusively to cases of Blindness and diseases of the Eye daily, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

His system of restoring the sight is usually without an operation. Cases of 30 and 40 years standing have yielded to his successful mode of treatment.

No charge for examination at the office. Im3

Phthisic Cured. This inveterate disease readily yields to Mosher's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Wild Cherry.

T. W. Hyatt, a proprietor of the Columbian College, Philadelphia, says his daughter has tried many of the popular medicines for the above said disease which have all proved ineffectual, until she used Mosher's Compound (the wonder of America) which has effected a thorough cure.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, purgative, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known, it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood, a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dyspepsia; 4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure; and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst form, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c.,

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—in matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, fulling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

Cor. of Grand and Lydian sts.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

J. P. PULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

F. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds anything of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours,

E. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Throatman Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

Albany, April 2, 1846.

A. W. RUSSELL, T. P.

WM. B. STANTON, T. P.

Principal Office, 135 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y. Redding & Co., No. 8 State st. Boston; 105 South Pearl st. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canada.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of G. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 26yl

Mechanics' Mutual Protection.



THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published weekly, at No 10 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.
Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address
JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

NOTICE.—The *Mechanics' Advocate* is the
Organ of M. M. Protections U. S. A.; also of the State of New
York. It is, therefore, very desirable that every member should be
in possession of a copy.

DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

New-York	
1 U. Lockport,.....Fri	33 Little Falls,.....Wed
2 Rochester,.....Wed	34 Lansingburgh,.....Thurs
3 Utica,.....Mon	35 New-York,.....Thurs
4 Schenectady,.....Wed	36 Danville,.....Wed
5 New-York,.....Tues	37 New-York,.....Wed
6 B. Lockport,.....Mon	38 Troy,.....Thurs
7 Brooklyn,.....Tues	39 New-York,.....Thurs
8 Poughkeepsie,.....Sat	40 Middletown,.....Tues
9 Watertown,.....Fri	41 New-York,.....Wed
10 Troy,.....Wed	42 Rochester,.....Tues
11 New-York,.....Tues	43 Saratoga Springs,.....Mon
12 New-York,.....Tues	44 Albany,.....Wed
13 Batavia,.....Tues	45 Buffalo,.....Thurs
14 Geneva,.....Thurs	46 Whitesboro,.....Mon
15 S. Troy,.....Sat	47 Oswego,.....Tues
16 Buffalo,.....Tues	48 Theresa,.....Fri
17 Medina,.....Wed	49 Elmira,.....Mon
18 New-York,.....Thurs	50 Auburn,.....Wed
19 New-York,.....Mon	51 Newark,.....Fri
20 Frankfort,.....Mon	52 Canton,.....Fri
21 Albany,.....Fri	53 Oswego,.....Wed
22 Albany,.....Mon	54 Albany,.....Wed
23 Rome,.....Sat	55 Seneca Falls,.....Sat
24 Auburn,.....Thurs	56 Jordan,.....Sat
25 Buffalo,.....Fri	57 New-York,.....Fri
26 Ithaca,.....Thurs	58 Westfield,.....Thurs
27 Canandaigua,.....Thurs	59 Port Byron,.....Sat
28 New-York,.....Mon	60 Brownville,.....Mon
29 Penn Yan,.....Thurs	61 Troy,.....Fri
30 Syracuse,.....Fri	62 New-York,.....Fri
31 Watertown,.....Wed	63 Cohoes,.....Fri
32 Salina,.....Sat	64 Bergen,.....Sat

Ohio	
1 Cleveland,.....Thurs	14 Salem,.....Tues
2 Painesville,.....Mon	15 New Lisbon,.....Sat
3 Massillon,.....Tues	16 Canal Dover,.....Fri
4 Akron,.....Thurs	17 Ohio City,.....Tues
5 Ohio City,.....Wed	18 Navarre,.....Mon
6 Cleveland,.....Tues	19 Youngstown,.....Wed
7 Elyria,.....Tues	20 Ashland,.....Fri
8 Warren,.....Sat	21 Mansfield,.....Sat
9 Canton,.....Thurs	22 Newark,.....Mon
10 Cincinnati,.....Wed	23 New Philadelphia,.....Sat
11 Cuyahoga Falls,.....Mon	24 Cincinnati,.....Sat
12 Wooster,.....Tues	25 Tiffin,.....Sat
13 Canfield,.....Mon	

Michigan	
1 Grand Rapids,.....Mon	4 Albion,.....Sat
2 Marshall,.....Sat	5 Hillsdale,.....Sat
3 Jackson,.....Sat	

Pennsylvania	
1 Philadelphia,.....Fri	3 Newcastle,.....Fri
2 Pittsfield,.....Fri	

Wisconsin Territory	
1 Milwaukee,.....Sat	2 Rochester,.....Sat

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C. SENTELL, G. R. S., Watertown, N. Y.
J. H. SNELL, G. T., Geneva, N. Y.

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1 J C Stanley, Akron.	3 J W White, Newark.
2 I Matthews, Massillon.	4 H H Martin, Cincinnati.

Buffalo, Nov. 30, 1848.

DEAR ADVOCATE—I send you the following, hop-
ing it may be of interest to the many readers of your
valuable paper, as also to the members of the Order.

We left Buffalo on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22,
on board the beautiful and fast sailing steamer "*Queen
City*," Capt. TITUS, for Erie, Pa., and after a short
passage of six hours arrived in Erie by daylight. After
partaking of a breakfast we took a seat on board of
a coach for Mercer—the roads being almost impassible,
owing to the quantity of rain and snow. We proceed-
ed on our journey at a snail pace until we arrived at
Waterford, a small but thriving town, 15 miles from
Erie, at this place we found considerable snow, but
on we went, over hill and dale, until we arrived at
Cambridge, where another change of horses took place,
and time given for refreshments. In half an hour we
were again en route, passing through a small village
called Rockville, 4 miles from Cambridge, we arrived
at Meadville at 8 o'clock. Meadville is a lively and a
beautifully laid out town in a hollow, with some hand-
some buildings. Here, every one seemed on the qui-
vive, as there was a tripping of the light fantastic toe
that evening, where many a belle graced the ball room
—distance from Erie 37 miles. After a delay of half
an hour we were again summoned to depart, and after
a wearisome journey of nine hours, arrived in Mercer
at day break, passing through the village of George-
town, 15 miles from Meadville. At Mercer we had a
delay and change of coaches. At 10 o'clock we left
Mercer and arrived in Newcastle between 4 and 5 o'-
clock, performing the distance (18 miles) in six hours.
This was the desired point, and after a survey of the
town, we made tracks for Bro. STOKES, whom we
found in the large iron foundry at this place. After
introducing myself, several of the petitioners for a
new Protection were introduced to me, they being in
waiting for a proper officer to institute them. At 7
o'clock we sallied forth for the Odd Fellows Hall, a
beautiful and well furnished room, where we met the
petitioners (10) prepared to undertake the erection of
another pillar to the Order. After the preliminaries
were got through with we initiated 7, and 2 were ad-
mitted by card, and their charter was presented to
them. We must here say that we have never wit-
nessed a nobler and better looking set of men than the
said pillars of this new Protection, both as regards in-
telligence and the manner in which they took hold of
the work. After a short recess they went into the
election of officers with the following results:

J. A. Stokes, s. p.; G. G. Ilgenfity, J. P.; Wm.
Cunningham, P. S. P.; W. H. Shannon, R. S.; J. R.
Richardson, F. S.; W. P. Weatherby TREAS.; J. H.
McConnell, P.; J. B. Bovard, I. P.; J. C. Green, O. P.

After the officers took their seats, and some busi-
ness gone through with, the Installer was called upon
who responded to the call by a few brief remarks, as
to the duties of members and benefits derived from
M. M. P's—their progress in the scale of elevating the
mechanic, and the necessity of union among mecha-
nics. After a change of sentiment we adjourned—they
to meet on Friday evening, and we to return home.
Newcastle is a thriving place, with about 2000 inhabi-
tants—the Erie Extension Canal running through—
it is a manufacturing place and a noble field for a Pro-
tection. The brethren are determined not to increase
their numbers rapidly, but having an eye to the obtain-
ing of good members. On Saturday we parted with
the brothers on our return home, and after a tedious
journey, owing to the bad state of the roads, we ar-
rived in Erie at 7 o'clock on Monday morning. Here
we had to wait, a storm having been on the lakes the
day previous, and no boat being able to navigate it;
but after a short suspense we left Erie, in the steamer
Lexington, Capt. DOWNS and arrived in Buffalo about
8 o'clock P. M., were we found all right, and were
ready for another trip. This Protection is No. 3, of
Newcastle, Pa., and Friday evening is the time of
meeting. Excuse the haste and believe me yours in
bonds of the Order. G. J. W.

For the Mechanic's Advocate

Our Order.

I consider it the duty of every brother mechanic to
exert his powers, to bring his talent to bear for its
good. Every blow will tell and every exertion bring
its reward and its rich harvest. Within the sacred
walls of our own beloved order stand men whose ta-
lents and bright intellect I would be proud to possess.
Within her bounds is talent enough, if it will only set
itself at work to tear down that damning system of
proud aristocracy that brands the mechanic—
"Gods Nobleman"—as nought but a slave on earth.—
It is but a few days since I heard a public address from
a brother of the order, just from his own dusty work-
shop, that betrayed talent which would have been pro-
nounced God-like had it shown itself from the bar, from
the statesman's desk, or from the politician's stand.—
It was a noble effort, and spoke well for its author. It
convinced many who were present that a being may
work, work and be a man still, which fact I am as ful-
ly convinced of, as I am that "a man may smile,
smile and be a villain still"—a villain, filching from
the laboring man his hard earnings.

I like the plan of selecting members of the order to
deliver public addresses. It gives us confidence in
ourselves—it shows what the mechanic can be and is
—it brings to light hidden ores, sometimes unpolished,
yet bearing the beautiful impress of the God of nature.
It calls attention to Mechanics' Protections—it excites
an interest among the brothers, and binds closer around
us the chain of brotherhood.

And what is better calculated to prepare the brothers
for such occasions and give them confidence in them-
selves, than a well conducted debating association con-
nected with each Protection? This, too, brings to light
the long hidden treasures, and fits us for more serious
and rougher conflicts.

Then I say, brothers, go on. In our order we have
a Hanna, a Hogle, a Maginnis, a Price and a Warren.
Lockport Protection has its Howard; Watertown, its
Sawyer and Button; Syracuse, its Olds and Robbins;
Troy, its Green and Washburn; New York, its McFar-
lane, and Auburn its Clapp and Kennedy; all noble pio-
neers in a glorious cause. Then on, my brothers—
on, "though the night be dark and far spent"—though
fierce and troubled clouds hover around. Our's is the
cause of suffering man, and the battle we are fighting
is for LIBERTY, EQUALITY and FRATERNITY.

Auburn, November, 1848.

DANFORTH.

Resolved, That the *Mechanics' Advocate*, published
by Bro. Tanner in the city of Albany, being an able
advocate of the rights of Mechanics, be adopted as the
organ of this Convention, and we would recommend
the circulation of the *Advocate*, as one of the means
of elevating the Mechanic, and strengthening our cord
of M. M. Protections.—*Proceedings Grand Conven-
tion U. S. A.*, 1848.

BERGEN PROTECTION, No. 64.—We had the
pleasure of being present at the opening of this Pro-
tection on Friday evening last. The business was
transacted under the direction of Bro. Fassett, assisted
by Bro. Warren, and several brethren from Batavia
and Rochester. The following are officers for the pre-
sent term: Joseph Stone, S. P.; J. N. Tower, J. P.,
C. J. B. Sweet, R. S.; S. Thompson, F. S.; A. Spaf-
ford, Treas.; A. Campbell, P.; E. W. Riggs, I. P.;
A. Woodward, O. P.

It can hardly be expected that a very large num-
ber of members can be enrolled in our ranks, in so
small a village as Bergen, but those who have underta-
ken the work, are such as can exert an influence for
good even though their numbers be small. Success
to them in the good work.—*Nat. Reformer*.

We have on hand a pile of communications on
which the postage is unpaid. They will, of course re-
ceive no attention.

Agents wanted to circulate the *Mechanic's Ad-
vocate* in every city and village in the United States.
Good encouragement given.